

# FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. XII.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1903.

NO. 35.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Mr. Roosevelt's Recommendations to the Extra Session

### TREATY RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Both Interest and Honor Demand of Our Government Prompt Action—A Brief But Vigorous Paper.

Washington, Special.—Congress convened at noon Tuesday and the members of both houses listened to the reading of the President's message, the full text of which follows:

"THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic, it should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of internal policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power.

"It is for that reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

"These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the New World. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

NOT AN AMERICAN INTEREST SACRIFICED.

"The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty, a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage. This reciprocity greatly stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers.

A GUARANTY OF GOOD FAITH.

"Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the South, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the members of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

PLEDGE OF THE NATION MUST BE KEPT.

"The foregoing consideration caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the Senate. They now, with equal force, support the legislation, by the Congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would become perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

"I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the Senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Nov. 10, 1903."

## THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS

What the National Lawmakers Have Been Doing.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, introduced a suffrage resolution which, after reciting the law regarding suffrage, says:

"Whereas, it is a matter of common information and belief that the right of some male citizens being 21 years of age to vote at elections named in said amendment to the constitution named aforesaid, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, is denied and abridged in certain States, therefore,

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to the committee on election of the President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, whose duty it shall be and who shall have full and ample power to investigate and inquire into the validity of the election laws of the several States and the manner of their enforcement, and whether the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress or the members of the Legislature of any State, is denied to the male inhabitants of any States, being 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime."

### After Reed Smoot.

Immediately upon assembling Thursday the Senate at once plunged into a discussion of the question of the eligibility of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, took issue with Mr. Hoar's remarks.

"I contend that these various organizations of Christian men and women," he said, "have a right to petition the Senate, and it is their duty to do so. Of course, we all appreciate that this is a judicial question, which must be determined by the facts, but it is not in idle question, and it is properly before the Senate. It is the same question that was involved in the case of the polygamist Roberts, for whose unbecoming by the House of Representatives many petitions were filed.

"If the allegations now on file with the committee on privileges and elections can be proven, I do not believe there is a Senator here who would vote to have Mr. Smoot continue in his seat, but if they are not proven, I think we would all unite in asking him to remain."

### But Little Opposition.

Washington, Special.—Speaker Cannon was assured by one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition to Cuban reciprocity in the last Congress that there would be little or no opposition among Republicans to the bill carrying into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He told the speaker that the attempt to form an opposition had failed and that the Republicans would not join the Democrats in voting the Morris differential amendment on the bill. The Speaker was assured that the sentiment among Republicans was to stand by the Speaker; that it would be impolitic to have a division of the party at the beginning of the session.

The House committee on ways and means Friday authorized a favorable report on the bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty, by a vote of 14 to 2. Mr. Metcalf, Republican, was present, but did not vote, and Messrs. Robertson, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Cooper, Democrat, of Texas, voted against the bill.

### New Minister Received.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt Friday formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly-credited envoy extraordinary of Panama to the United States. The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new Republic of Panama into the family of nations and paves the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic precisely as they may be conducted between any two sovereign nations.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

The bodies of the wife and daughter of President Monroe will be removed from Oak Hill to Richmond next Tuesday.

The Charlottesville street-car line, ice and electric plants were sold at auction.

Three men were killed and two injured by the wreck of a car at the Glenferris mine, in West Virginia.

Dr. J. Harvey Anderson, of Allegheny, Pa., is endeavoring to raise sufficient money to take his talented choir to the General Conference and World's Fair next May.

The revolutionists of Santo Domingo were reported to have taken the capital and proclaimed General Jimenez president.

Emperor William was reported improving, but it was said he would have to stop speaking so much in public.

The Japanese declared that Russia would have to accede to their demands to avoid war.

Russia and Austria notified the Porte that no change would be made in their demands for reform in Macedonia.

## NO PANAMA FIGHT

Reported Army Marching Found to Be a Fake

### ONLY FEW TRAMPS TURNED BACK

The Isthmus Will Never Again Be the Seat of Warfare While Under Our Protectorate.

Washington, Special.—The State Department has no knowledge of the marching of an army from Colombia upon the Isthmus and the officials state that if any such movement were in progress, would certainly be informed by its agents in the South, the cables being still open. These officials scout the idea that any such march is in progress, as the President of Colombia is reported to have described to the President of Ecuador. It is assumed here that the "army" said to be marching on Panama was nothing more than the few men, perhaps 500 all told, who were about to embark at Buena Ventura, a few days ago, when they were turned back from the Isthmus by notice of the determination of the United States naval commanders to allow no landings in that quarter. These troops cannot reach the Isthmus by water and the officials here are positive that they cannot do so by land, on account of the nature of the intervening country.

But there are more than physical obstacles in the way of the approach of an army upon Panama. The officials do not care to express publicly their plans, but enough has been learned from the instructions given to our naval commanders to make it evident that never again will the Isthmus become the seat of warfare, so long as the United States government can prevent it. The difference between the present situation on the Isthmus and that which existed last year when Commander McLean prevented armed troops from crossing the Isthmus by rail is just this: The authorities here now determined to extend the lines of protection to the railroad. They will not allow hostile forces, no matter whether they are Colombian or Panama troops, to come into collision anywhere near the railroad and to prevent such collisions it will be necessary to extend the neutral zone clear to the north and south boundaries of the Republic of Panama. Officials here will not make such a statement publicly, they simply say: "Wait till the emergency arises." But it is known that such were the plans of the naval commanders and as there is no indication of a change in these plans, not the slightest apprehension is felt here of the encroachment of any Colombian army upon Panama.

### Mr. Gudgeon Returns.

Panama, by Cable.—United States Consul General Gudgeon arrived here Sunday evening and was met at the railway station by a great number of persons, including the members of the provisional government, army officers and other persons. General Abaldia was also among those present. As Consul General Gudgeon alighted from the train a military band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Gudgeon was welcomed by a committee composed of representatives of the junta, and by Senor Bril, representing the municipality of Panama. Senor Arias delivered a speech in which he expressed the gratitude of the Republic of Panama for the recognition accorded it by President Roosevelt and also the pleasure of the people of Panama at Mr. Gudgeon's return. Consul General Gudgeon returned thanks for his reception and said that he and Rear Admiral Walker would call upon the members of the junta officially soon. The United States cruiser Boston has returned from her cruise to the south, which was without incident.

### Dispersed Anarchists.

Barcelona, by Cable.—The police Sunday dispersed a meeting of anarchists which had been arranged to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago, in 1886. The action of the authorities was taken because violent speeches were made at the meeting advocating an active propaganda of anarchistic doctrine.

### Beaver's Property.

New York, Special.—Notice of the conveyance by George W. Beavers, the former superintendent of the department of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice Department, who is under indictment for connection with frauds in the Department, of his property to his wife, was made known last week. The property conveyed lies in the section of Brooklyn known as Borough Park and consists of 15 lots. The transfer was made for a nominal consideration and the papers were recorded in the office of the register of King's county.

## FIVE NEW RED HATS

More Cardinals Consecrated By the Catholic Church

### CEREMONIES VERY IMPRESSIVE

Out of the Number the American Branch of the Church Hoped to Get One But Failed.

Rome, by Cable.—Pope Pius X. held his first public consistory Thursday. Five cardinals, including the Papal Secretary of State, Merry del Val, received their red hats. The ceremonies began when the five cardinals who were to receive the red hat—Mgr. Merry del Val, Mgr. Callegari, the archbishop of Padua; Mgr. Ajuti, the Papal nuncio at Lisbon; Mgr. Tallani, the Papal nuncio at Vienna, and Mgr. Katschaler, the archbishop of Salzburg, Austria—went to the Sistine Chapel to take the oath before Cardinals Oreglia, Rampolla and Macchi, heads of the three orders of the Sacred College. Mgr. Merry del Val and Mgr. Callegari wore their red robes for the first time, and all the group of prelates formed a most striking picture, the effect being heightened by the incomparable singing of the Sistine choir, directed by the Abbe Beroli.

### The Cuban Bill.

Mr. Payne has introduced in the House a bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The measure provides:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence and thereupon, on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise, being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise, being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba, imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum, of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries; provided, that while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the republic of Cuba and being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved June 24, 1897; and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, and provided that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress originating in said House."

The second section provides among other things "that articles of the republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive, on their importation in the ports of the republic of Cuba."

### Tobacco Trust Wins.

St. Paul, Special.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down an opinion in the suit for treble damages, brought by Jos. P. Whitwell, a local tobacco dealer, against the Continental Tobacco Company, known as the tobacco trust, in which judgment is rendered in favor of the Continental Company. The opinion affirms the judgment of the United States District Court, which held that the refusal of the tobacco trust to sell its manufactured product to who it will, did not constitute a legal injury, was not an act in restraint of inter-State commerce, and does not violate the national anti-trust law.

### Passenger Agents Meet.

New Orleans, Special.—The annual convention of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents opened here Tuesday. President T. F. Fitzgerald, presiding. Nearly 500 members were present, including several delegates from Canada. The first session of the convention was devoted to welcoming addresses. El Paso, Portland and Mexico City are after the 1904 convention.

## LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

Down in Dixie.

Magistrate Elijah Upton killed Thomas Stewart near Bowling Green, Ky., in a dispute that grew out of the election.

The jury in the case of State Senator Frank H. Farris, of Missouri, charged with legislative bribery, failed to agree.

Up to October 18, according to the Census Bureau's estimate, 3,309,027 bales of cotton of the new crop had been ginned.

John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, has been unanimously chosen by Democratic members of the House as minority leader.

### At The National Capital.

The battleship Maine has been hurriedly ordered to Colon, Isthmus of Panama.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives, in caucus, nominated Representative Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, for Speaker.

The President conferred with Republican Senators about the work of the extra session.

### At The North.

Chicago street railway men probably will go on strike.

Miss Hoyt, niece of a Montana ranch owner, has eloped with a Chinaman.

Samuel Parks, in New York, was sentenced to two years and three months in prison for extortion.

Engineer Pepper was killed and a number of students wounded by an exploding boiler at the Ohio Agricultural College.

Lewis Nixon testified at the Shipbuilding Trust hearing that the trust had \$3,000 working capital on hand, and that borrowed, at the time the statement for listing stock was issued, amounting cash balance on hand of \$1,500,000.

The Probate Court at New Haven, Conn., decided the sealed letter bequeathing \$50,000 to Honorable and Mrs. W. J. Bryan was written by Philo S. Bennett after the execution of his will, and therefore is not part of that document.

The Federal District Court at Butte, Mont., decided in favor of Senator W. A. Clark the suit brought by the United States involving \$2,000,000 worth of timber land.

William L. Elkins, the multi-millionaire and traction magnate, is dead at Philadelphia, aged 71 years.

The Probate Court at New Haven, Conn., decided that Hon. William J. Bryan shall act as executor of the will of the late Philo S. Bennett.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, on approximately \$289,000,000 capitalization.

Many steel mills in the Pittsburgh district resumed operations.

The National City Bank of New York has ordered \$1,000,000 in gold from Europe.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, presided for a while over the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston.

A rumor to the effect that the Rockefeller interests were in control of the United States Steel Corporation was current in New York. Steel preferred were below 50 and the common stock touched 10.

### From Across The Sea.

The German garrison at Warmbad, Darnaland, in Northwest Africa, have been massacred by tribesmen.

Mrs. De La Mar, the noted American beauty, married James R. Hartmaker in Paris.

Dr. Otto Schmidt, of Cologne, claims to have discovered a serum cure for cancer.

A basis of permanent peace between the Central American republics has just been arranged.

Great Britain's case in the Venezuelan arbitration was closed at The Hague.

King Victor of Italy was reported to have suggested to Premier Giolitti that the Cabinet resign.

The Montana Legislature has been called together in extra session to pass a fair-trial bill.

The new British Ambassador, Sir H. Mortimer Durand, stated in London that he would sail for America on November 20.

Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill spoke against the Chamberlain proposals at Birmingham and came near being mobbed.

The German Museum, containing gifts from Emperor William and Prince Henry of Germany, was formally dedicated.

### Miscellaneous Flatters.

The date fixed for the first of the postal case hearings is November 23.

President Buchanan, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, has ordered a general strike.

A plan to corner the December wheat market in St. Louis by buying up all possible insurance is said to be contemplated.

Dowie's "Restoration Host" left New York for Chicago, weary and hungry, the net results of their work being the baptism of 12 New Yorkers.

## STATE OF MILITARY

Interesting Report From the Army and Navy Departments

### SOME SOURCES OF OPPOSITION

Labor Leaders in Certain Quarters Contend That Our Army is An Oppressive Agency.

Washington, Special.—The annual report of Acting Adjutant General Hall of the army, was made public Wednesday. It deals with every phase of the military establishment. The actual strength of the army on October 15, 1903, was 5,651 officers and 55,500 enlisted men. Over one-half of the report is devoted to the militia and it gives a detailed account of the workings of the act to promote the efficiency of the militia in time of national peril, the Adjutant General states that "although the obligations of officers and men of the militia to respond promptly to a sudden call of the President has been on the statute books more than a hundred years, and of the organized militia of National Guard for nearly forty, and the neglect to so respond is punishable by such penalties as a court-martial may direct, experience has shown that this obligation is a theory rather than a fact. Without going farther back than the late war with Spain, the proportion of the membership of militia organizations who have actually responded to such calls of the President has borne a very small proportion to those actually borne on the company rolls." The Adjutant General comments at length on the opposition developed in some quarters to the militia law, which he says is less on the whole than was anticipated. He says it is true that certain radical leaders of the labor unions regard the militia as a menace to their purposes, although it is doubtful, he adds, if this enmity extends to any considerable proportion of their membership.

### One Hundred Petitions.

Washington, Special.—Several hundred petitions protesting against Reed Smoot retaining his seat as junior Senator from Utah were filed in the Senate. Most of these were offered by Senator Burrows, chairman of the elections committee, though nearly every State registered objection, through petitions filed by their Senators. The churches, religious organizations of all kinds, universities, colleges and other educational institutions are among the organizations which have filed protests. Some of these petitions charge that Senator Smoot has practiced polygamy, while others rest their objections on the charge that he is a member of an organization which countenances the practice of plural marriages. Senator Burrows said no action will be taken by the elections committee until the one vacancy on the committee had been filled, and that it is not likely the charges will be considered before the last week of the special session or the first week of the regular session.

### Bryan Interviewed.

New York, Special.—Before he sailed for Europe on the Majestic, Wm. J. Bryan was asked by an interviewer: "Will the Democrats go to the polls next year as a united party?" "I think all Democrats will be united at the polls, but not, of course, those who are not Democrats. Those who are not Democrats will not be with the Democrats if all agreed upon you, would you accept the nomination? I am not a candidate, I have said this before. I repeat it. I am not a candidate for the office. On my return I shall simply resume my fight for Democracy, and what I shall do can be gauged by what I have done in the past. I hope to keep up the fight at least 25 years more. I will then be 63 years of age, and in the meantime there will be six presidential elections. Even then I may not be too old to continue the fight." Mr. Bryan would not discuss the Panama situation at this time.

### Grandson of Patrick Henry Dead.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—J. R. Henry, an ex-Confederate soldier, and a grandson of the famous orator and statesman, Patrick Henry, was struck by a Norfolk & Western freight train at Eliston, ten miles west of Roanoke, Wednesday, and killed. His son, Daniel Henry, was killed by an engine blowing up on his first trip as a fireman on the same road several years ago.

### Labor President Surprised.

Boston, Special.—James Tansey, president of the Textile Workers of America, who is here from Fall River attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor, expressed great surprise at the notice of a cut-down at Fall River. He said that he did not see how a cut-down would prove a remedy for existing conditions and would express no opinion whether or not the operatives would resist the reduction. In his opinion, other mills in Massachusetts and Southern New England would be likely to follow the lead of Fall River, in which case 30,000 to 100,000 operatives would be affected.